

BOROUGH OF CHIPPENHAM

REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

for the

YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 1950

HEALTH
21 SEP 51
C.R.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

(a) Medical Officer of Health.

C. L. BROOMHEAD, M.D., D.P.H.

(who is in addition Medical Officer of Health
for the Boroughs of Calne and Malmesbury,
and the Rural Districts of Calne & Chippenham
and Malmesbury.)

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector.

S. F. FRENCH, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate,
R.S.I.

Meat and other Foods Inspector's
Certificate, R.S.I.

R. P. PENGELLY, Sanitary Inspector's
Certificate, S.I.E.J.B.

Meat and other Foods Inspector's
Certificate, R.S.I.

who holds the post of Additional Sanitary
Inspector.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

BY

JOSEPH NEASE

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY J. NEASE, 1792.

AND SOLD BY

JOSEPH NEASE, AT THE

PRINTING OFFICE, IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

BOSTON: 1792.

PRINTED BY J. NEASE, AT THE

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Chippenham Town Council.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

This report is based on Ministry of Health Circular 12/50 dated 25th January, 1951.

I am grateful to Mr. French for his assistance during the year

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. L. BROOMHEAD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics for 1950

Area (in acres)	1197	Rateable Value	£80023
Population	12740		as at 1/4/50
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1950 according to the Rate Book)	3520	Sum represented by Penny Rate (estimated) £308 10 4	

	Male	Fem.	Total	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000 E & W
Live Births					
Legitimate	77	82	159		
Illegitimate	2	3	5		
Total	79	85	164		
Birth Rate				12.8	15.8
Still Births	2	2	4	0.31	0.37
Deaths	67	61	128		
Death Rate				10.0	11.6
Deaths from :					
Childbirth	—	—	—		
Pregnancy	—	—	—		
Abortion	—	—	—		
Deaths of Infants under one year					
Legitimate	—	—	—		
Illegitimate	—	—	—	0.00	29.8
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks					
Legitimate	—	—	—		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
Deaths from					
Malignant Neoplasm (all ages)	9	12	21		
Measles (all ages)	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—		
Influenza	—	—	—		
Respiratory Disease	3	3	6		
Heart Diseases and Blood Vessels	43	33	76		

Whilst the Birth Rate shows no fluctuation as compared with the previous years estimate, the Death Rate indicates a slight decrease from the 1949 rate which was 10·8 per 1000 of the population. The Rate also for Still Births shows a steady decline as compared with the previous year.

It is gratifying to note that no deaths have been recorded during the year in respect of infants under the age of 1 year or 4 weeks. It is worthy of note that the mortality of infants in this age category has fallen sharply since 1948 when the rate expressed was 61·9 per 1000 related live births.

Prevalence of Infectious Disease.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis and Food Poisoning) occurring during the year 1950.

<i>DISEASE</i>	<i>Total Cases notified</i>	<i>Cases Admitted to Hospital</i>
Scarlet Fever	17	17
Diphtheria	1	1
Whooping Cough	21	—
Measles	88	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Pneumonia	8	4
Dysentery	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1

It is gratifying to note that no cases of Poliomyelitis were notified from the Borough during the year. The case of Diphtheria shown above was not confirmed. The incidence of measles for the year shows an increase as compared with the previous year when a total of seventeen cases were notified.

Deaths from All Causes.

<i>CAUSE</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	1	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningoccal Infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	0	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	0	0	0
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	5	10
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	0	2
Diabetes	0	0	0
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	14	22
Coronary Disease Angina	10	4	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1	3
Other Heart Disease	17	14	31
Other Circulatory Disease	6	0	6
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Bronchitis	0	1	1
Other Diseases of Resp. Sys.	0	0	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	0	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	5	9	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	0	0
All other Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	0	0	0
Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0
Total	67	61	128

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5				1				
15	1	2						
25	2			1				
35						1		
45	1							
55								
65 and upwards								
Totals	4	2	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil

The above table which shows the incidence of and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year indicates a decline in the number of cases notified during 1950 as compared with the previous year when a total of ten Respiratory and three non-respiratory cases were registered. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with two deaths during 1949.

Tuberculosis (Environmental Survey)

During the year an inquiry into the environment of notified cases of tuberculosis residing in the Borough was carried out. This investigation was undertaken to ascertain the actual number of notified cases of tuberculosis living in the town; their housing accommodation; the conditions favouring the spread of tuberculosis, and the practical steps being taken to prevent the spread of infection.

As a result of this investigation the number of cases of notified tuberculosis on the Register was reduced from eighty-four to forty-nine. This reduction was due to cases having left the town, died, or having recovered.

Of the forty-nine cases quoted above, thirty-one were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, fifteen of whom were males and sixteen females. The remaining eighteen cases were affected with non-pulmonary form of the disease

Summary Pulmonary Cases

Males	.....	15
Females	.....	16
Total	.....	31

Non-Pulmonary Cases

Males	.....	4
Females	.....	14
Total	.....	18

Rate per 1000 of the population 2·4 Rate per 1000 of the population 1·4
Grand Total: 49 (which represents a rate of 3·8 per 1000 of the population.)

The Report of the Minister of Health for the year ended 31st March, 1949, confirms that as a result of investigations undertaken by Mass Radiography Units between 1943 and 1948, active traces of pulmonary tuberculosis were revealed in slightly less than four persons per 1000 of the total population. The rate for the Borough based on the actual number of notified cases within its boundaries was approximately 1·6 per 1000 of the population. The value of the visits of the Mass Radiography Unit will be obvious.

The general standard of properties occupied by tuberculous patients was satisfactory; 40·8% of all notified cases were occupying Council property. The policy of the Council in giving a certain priority to the re-housing of tuberculous cases has contributed towards this situation. A further 44·9% were living in private property in a good state of repair, whilst the remaining 14·3% were occupying property described as only in a fair state of repair.

Although most of the pulmonary cases were diagnosed following an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, the visits of the Mass Radiography Unit to the Borough were instrumental in diagnosing a proportion of cases. Several contacts availed themselves of the Mass Radiography Unit when they were uncertain of their condition and were requiring confirmation that all was well. The co-operation of the Council in providing facilities for the Mass Radiography Unit is well repaid.

There seems to be little doubt that the answer to the tuberculosis problem is centred on the housing situation in the prevention of infection. Other factors such as Sanatorium treatment, an adequate diet, health propaganda, Mass Radiography, the use of B.C.G. vaccines, workshops and hostels for the chronic infectious case all play their part, but are of little value without adequate housing for the patient's family and the community at large.

Mass Radiography.

During January, arrangements were made for a visit of the Mass Radiography Unit. During its stay at the Corn Exchange, a total of 797 persons attended for examination.

It is hoped there will be a greater response from the general public during 1951 when it may be possible to arrange for a further visit of the Mobile X-Ray Unit to the Borough.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No cases were represented to the Council for action under Section 47 of the above Act, during 1950.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children have completed a full course of immunisation during 1950.

Ages 0—4	142	Ages 5—14	451
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TOTAL : 593

The total Immunised Child Population at 31-12-50 is as follows :—

Ages 0—4	721	Ages 5—14	1842
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TOTALS : 2563

Food Poisoning.

During October an outbreak of food poisoning occurred at St. Andrews Hospital involving some 100 out of 156 hospital patients, and 18 out of 24 welfare inmates. All cases had an uneventful recovery and there has been no recurrence.

Housing.

During the year one hundred and nine applications for tenancies of Council houses were brought to my notice for review on medical grounds in accordance with the Council's points scheme. Each case was carefully investigated, and in many cases applicants were interviewed and an inspection was made of the person's housing accommodation. This action was followed by liaison with the County Chest Physician, and the Council's Housing Estates Manager.

An important feature arising as a result of these investigations was the need for the re-housing of certain tuberculous persons who had not a separate home. Full details of such cases have been brought to the notice of the appropriate Committee of the Council from time to time during the year under review.

Services Administered by the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer's Department.

I am grateful to Mr. C. R. Phillips, Borough Surveyor, for the following information on Water Supplies and Sewage Disposal.

Water Supplies.

Present Position.

The Council's Water Undertaking has produced an average of 1,686,000 gallons per day throughout the year. This output is within the possible yield of the borehole sources at Westmead and Ivyfields, Chippenham.

The quantity and quality has been satisfactory. Precautionary chlorination of .2 parts per million continues to be carried out at the Council's Pumping Stations.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

During 1950 the distribution of the daily average output of the Pumping Stations has been effected as follows:—

	<u>1000 gallons</u>
Bulk supplies to Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council	446
„ „ to the Bradford & Melksham Rural District Council	21
„ „ to the Trowbridge and Melksham Water Board	54
„ „ Government Establishment in Hawthorn	339
Local industrial supplies	225
Chippenham area of supply	601
	<hr/>
	TOTAL 1,686
	<hr/>

Draft Byelaws for the prevention of waste water, etc., have been submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for preliminary approval. These have been prepared in conjunction with other Authorities using Chippenham water who proposes to adopt similar byelaws for their areas.

Future Schemes.

The Council is awaiting final approval of the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for the laying of a 9" diameter Trunk Water Main to augment the supply to the North-Eastern area of the Borough. The pipes for this scheme are expected to be delivered in July 1951 and it is hoped to complete this work before the end of 1951.

The Town Council also await the approval of an application to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning to seek a new source in the Patterdown area of the district in order to supply water to the Calne and Chippenham Rural District Council for the Eastern part of their area of supply. It is understood that the Rural District Council are proceeding with the main laying for this scheme for which it is expected the Borough will supply approximately 200,000 gallons per day from their existing sources as a temporary measure. Some concern is being felt by the Town Council in this matter as it is desirable to ascertain that the new sources will produce the additional water required before the main scheme has proceeded too far as it may be difficult to amend if water is not found on the proposed site.

The Town Council have completed the purchase of the Waterworks plant and mains laid down by the Government in the Hawthorn area and this is now being administered by the Town Council as their own undertaking.

Analyses.

The following are typical of reports of bacteriological and chemical examinations of water taken from the distribution system.

SALISBURY AREA PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Pathological Department :

The General Infirmary,
Salisbury.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL COUNT.

Total colonies growing on agar at 37°C. in 48 hours. 2 per 1 m.l of water.

2. B. COLI COUNTS at 37°C. in 48 hours and 44°C. in 48 hours.

Quantity of water tested	Acid and Gas from lactose	
	at 37°C.	at 44°C.
Five tubes of 10 m.l. water	—	—
Five tubes of 1 m.l. water	—	—

As result of calculation made from above :

(1) Number of Coli Aerogenes per 100 m.l. growing at 37°C.—NIL.

(2) Number of Faecal types of B Coli per 100 m.l. growing at 44°C.
—NIL.

OPINION.

Bacteriological examination shows no evidence of pollution.

Date: 11-10-50.

COPY

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

66, Victoria Street.
London, S.W.1.

Report of Chemical Analysis of Water

CHEMICAL RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance: Bright with very few mineral particles.

Turbidity: Less than 5.

Colour: Nil.

Odour: Nil.

Taste: —

pH: 7.3

Free Carbon Dioxide: 18

Electric Conductivity: 610.

Alkalinity as CaCO_3 : 255

CA.	Mg.	Na.	CO_3	SO_4	Cl.	NO_3	SiO_2	Hypothetical Combinations
117	9.8	14	153	65	27	3	8	
102			153					Calcium Carbonate 255
15				36				Calcium Sulphate 51
	7.3			29				Magnesium Sulphate 36
	2.5				7			Magnesium Chloride 10
		13			20			Sodium Chloride 33
		1			3			Sodium Nitrate 4
						8		Silica 8
								Difference 13
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C								410

Hardness—Total	*335	Carbonate	255	Non-Carbonate	80
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.6	Nitrite Nitrogen	less than	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.000	Oxygen absorbed		0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.000	Residual Chlorine		Absent
Metals—Zinc		0.5	Other Metals	absent	
Fluoride (F)		0.8			

*Calculated from the calcium and magnesium contents.

12th June, 1950.

(Signed) Gordon Miles.
for The Counties Public Health
Laboratories.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collection is now being carried out by two vehicles, A Lewin Compressing Refuse Collecting Machine and a new covered Refuse Collecting Vehicle. The collection of ordinary house and trade refuse is collected in the area weekly in just over three days. Additional collections are made at premises where food is being handled, such as cafes, fish shops, etc.

The Town Council continue to make available to the public, supplies of dustbins at a reasonable cost, and a fair proportion of householders of the district take advantage of this service. At the time of writing some difficulty is experienced in obtaining galvanised dustbins but it is possible to obtain painted iron bins which serve the purpose reasonably well.

Disposal of Refuse.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Cuttings, Bath Road, where a scheme of reclamation of land is being carried out. Some immediate improvement of this site has been effected over recent years by the establishment of the Council's main Works Depot on the reclaimed land. Another improvement effected here is the filling-in of the area between the refuse tip and the Railway Embankment which is being done with the co-operation of the Railway Executive. Nuisances continue to be controlled by covering refuse with soil and used moulding sand from the local works, the use of tip dressing and the frequent eradication of rats, the latter being carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. F. French.

Sewage Disposal.

The Westmead Sewage Disposal Works, extended in early 1949, has now been working over two years and the standard of purity of the effluent which is examined regularly by Mr. Hill, Sewage Works Chemist, Corsham, is not unsatisfactory. The careful use of recirculation of liquids within the works has proved of great advantage to the production of a satisfactory effluent.

The quantities of liquid being received at these works are in excess of design figures and although the plant is capable of dealing with the present influents some extension of these works will soon be needed as the area drained becomes more developed. Over 300 houses are being built by the Town Council in the area drained which will increase the quantity of sewage to be handled at these works.

The disposal of sludge digested and dried at these works continues to be a difficult problem on account of shortage of labour, and lack, of suitable disposal points for the dried sludge. It is regretted that it seems impracticable in this area to use this sludge as a method of returning humus to the land for agricultural purposes. In the meantime, the dried sludge is being dumped in the dis-used canal at Englands after distributing some quantities of it on the Council's own land at Englands and Westmead.

Patterdown Sewage Works.

A scheme for the improvement of these works is in course of preparation but as this has to be done by the technical staff who are engaged on more urgent public works of housing schemes, water supplies and day-to-day maintenance of the public services, it is not anticipated that this scheme will be prepared much before the end of 1951. These works are, however, producing a satisfactory effluent which is discharged into the Pudding Brook a good half mile from the main river.

Sewers.

During the year extensions to the sewerage system have been carried out to serve the areas being developed for housing. The Town Council is continuing building outside the Borough Boundary and in these new sites a "separate" sewerage system is being provided.

The Department is engaged in preparing a comprehensive report on the sewers of the Borough, particularly in relation to the older parts of the system which were laid down 50—60 years ago.

An urgent part of the general drainage scheme of the district is the disposal of surface and storm water from the Northern part of the Borough and this has been prepared as a separate scheme and submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for approval in principle.

REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members
of the Chippenham Town Council.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a Report of the work carried out in my department during the year 1950.

The tables and particulars conform to the Ministry's Regulations and requirements.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. F. FRENCH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

877 inspections were made of premises in connection with Housing and Nuisances, and as a result 198 notices were served requiring the abatement of nuisances and housing repairs. 10 Statutory notices were served and complied with.

Successful Court proceedings for possession were instituted against one tenant of a house owned by the Council, because of the filthy and sordid conditions found there.

Housing.

No Demolition Orders were made and no Clearance Areas declared during the year under review.

The problem of housing necessitates the restriction to the absolute minimum of the making of Demolition Orders, and at the same time operating the procedure under the Public Health Acts for securing the abatement of serious nuisances arising from disrepair. Action taken is generally directed to the securing of a weather-tight structure, and a reasonable degree of internal maintenance. The economic factor cannot be overlooked. Controlled rents and rising building costs make it extremely difficult for owners of the older type of properties to bear the heavy costs of maintenance.

No application for improvement grants were received under the Housing Act, 1949.

23 houses were demolished during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

Overcrowding is still not a serious problem in this area, only two cases of statutory overcrowding were on record when the year ended.

Moveable Dwellings.

Four caravans only are sited within the Borough, three at Foghamshire, and one at Sheldon Road.

In spite of the present housing shortage no applications were received during the year for licensing of caravan sites. This was rather surprising, as so many homeless people are taking to living in caravans. If this does become a problem, I hope the Council will give consideration to the provision of proper sites for caravan homes to prevent indiscriminate siting.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1 INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	1	1	
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	58	29	5	
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)				
Total	67	30	6	Nil

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5) by H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient		3		
(b) Unsuitable or Defective				
TOTAL	5	3	Nil	Nil

Disinfection.

Disinfection was carried out in Twenty-one homes after infectious diseases. One school was disinfected on two occasions. Bedding and similar articles are treated by steam when this is considered necessary. No charge is made for fumigation or steam disinfection when this is done because of infectious disease.

Eradication of Vermin.

Few cases of verminous infestations were dealt with. The incidence of bug infestation appears to decrease year by year. D.D.T. and Gammexane Insecticides were used and were successful in the four cases dealt with.

The ponds at the rear of Lowden Avenue and Audley Road were sprayed with Kerosene on two occasions during the summer as a control measure against mosquitoes.

Rodent Control.

The control methods recommended by the Ministry of Food are closely followed. Poisons used are Zinc Phosphide, Arsenious Oxide and Red Squill.

The sewers, brooks and sewage outfall works are now treated as a routine measure twice yearly, the refuse tip is closely watched and treated as often as may be necessary.

The following details are in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

Part 1. Prevalence of Rats and Mice.

		Number of properties in Local Authority's Area			Analysis of Column 4		
Type of Property		in which infestation was			Number infested by		
	Total	Notified by Occupier	Otherwise dis- covered	Recorded Total	Rats		Mice only
	1	2	3	4	Major 5	Minor 6	7
Local Authority's Property	11		4	4	4		
Dwelling House	3528	20	10	30		28	2
Business Premises	279	6	11	17		17	
Agricultural Property	15	1		1		1	
Total	3833	27	21	52	4	46	2

Part 2. Measure of Control by Local Authority.

	Number of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	No. of Notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out	
					By arrange- ment with Occupier	Under Section 5 (1)
			Treat- ments	Works	Rats	Rats
Local Authority's Property	4	24			4	
Dwelling House	20	45	1	1	7	
Business Premises	21	95		1	20	
Agricultural Property	1	4			1	
Total	55	168	1	2	32	

Meat Inspection.

On January 1st, 1950, the Wiltshire Bacon Co., Ltd., reopened their slaughterhouse and during the year 42,108 pigs were slaughtered on their premises. This of course increased considerably the time to be given to meat inspection duties. I am glad to be able to acknowledge the assistance so readily given by the management of this firm.

The other slaughterhouses in Chippenham are controlled by the Ministry of Food and serve the areas of the Rural Districts of Calne and Chippenham, Devizes, and the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham and Devizes, a population of approximately 70,000.

On May 3rd the slaughterhouse in River Street, belonging to Messrs. Spear Bros., & Clark, Ltd., was handed back to them by the Ministry of Food. The immediate result was the overloading of the slaughterhouse at St. Mary's Place. The Council protested to the Ministry, complaining strongly of the nuisance in such close proximity to dwelling-houses, and as a result the Ministry agreed, reluctantly, to the Council's suggestion that the daily kill at this slaughterhouse be restricted to a maximum of 70 animals on any one day.

The Council had some correspondence with the Minister of Food with regard to the possibility of constructing a new slaughterhouse, but the Minister was not prepared to give approval owing to the limitation imposed on capital investment works.

I can again report some improvement in the vehicles used for the transport of meat. The interior surfaces, including the floors are now of hard, smooth, and impervious material, and capable of being cleaned easily and thoroughly. The vehicles can be totally closed when meat is being transported and are provided with metal containers, designed for easy cleaning, for the transport of offal. Unfavourable comment is often made by the public about the actual delivery of meat from the vehicles to the shops. It is pleasing to note in this connection that the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection set up by the Minister of Food in the report just issued recommend

- (a) That, when operators can reasonably be expected to comply with them, regulations should be made requiring that vehicles used for meat transport should have facilities for loading and unloading as would minimise the need for walking on the floor of the vehicle ;
- (b) That when supplies of material permit, regulations should provide for the wrapping of meat which is to be transported.
- (c) That the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 to 1948, should be amended to require the prescribed protective clothing to be worn by persons engaged in delivering meat to retail butchers' shops.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Year ending 31st December, 1950

	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP and LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed	2981	8287	7733	42709
Number Inspected	2981	8287	7733	42709
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	22	129	26	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	599	144	766	1714
Per cent. of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	20·83	3·2	1·24	4·01
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	34	2	—	88
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	695	4	—	3433
Per cent. of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	24·45	·07	—	8·03

Meat Condemned (Home killed) during 1950

Bovines :

	T.	C.	Q.	L.
56 58 Carcases	14	2	3	20
336 Heads	4	16	2	6
37 Forequarters	2	13	2	14
20 Hindquarters	1	4	2	10
652 Livers plus 154 part livers	3	14	0	0
388 Plucks	2	14	1	19
50 Melts	0	0	3	16
65 Skirts	0	1	0	18
Meat	1	13	1	1
Other Offal	2	13	0	1

Pigs :

117 121 Carcases	8	9	2	21
1323 Heads	8	5	3	26
Offal	18	3	3	1
Meat	2	7	1	6

Sheep :

26 Carcases	0	13	1	0
Meat	0	2	0	13
Offal	0	17	3	17

Calves :

131 Carcases	2	8	2	15
Offal	0	0	2	6
Meat	0	0	1	25

TOTALS

75 4 0 1

Miscellaneous Goods Condemned during 1950

Meat :

4337 tins Meat

67 bottles Sauce

114 Eggs

24 Meat Pies

Fats :

7lbs. Butter

170 packets Gravy Salt

6 bottles Ginger Wine

6 packets Pastry Mixture

24lbs. Puff Pastry

Miscellaneous Goods :

335 tins Soup

1 tin Pineapple Juice

1 tin Tomato Juice

1 tin Tomato Puree

50lbs. Barley Sugar

1 tin Shredded Coconut

2 tins Milk Puddings

9 tins Baby Food

2 jars Sandwich Spread

21 tins Xmas Puddings

59lbs. Figs

2 tins Jam

4 tins Plum Puddings

1 tin Sugar

936 packets Potato Crisps

Veg :

119 tins Veg.

Milk :

151 tins Milk

Fruit :

378 tins Fruit

Fish :

12 tins Fish

2 stones Haddocks

18 jars Kipper Paste

Cysticercus Bovis.

In November, 1948, a circular was received from the Ministry of Food, referring to the reported occurrence of *cysticercus bovis* infestations of cattle in several areas of Great Britain. Routine examination of beef carcasses and offals is necessary to detect the parasites. *Cysticercus Bovis* is the cystic stage of *tænia saginata*, the tapeworm of man, and the danger to human beings consuming infested meat will be realised. During the year forty-eight cases were found and were dealt with in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations.

Shops Inspections.

173 inspections were made of premises preparing and retailing foodstuffs, 24 notices were served dealing with sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, cleanliness of premises etc. The stalls retailing foodstuffs in the Wharf Market were also inspected weekly.

Every opportunity is taken to drive home to those concerned the importance of food hygiene, and the importance of people and methods rather than premises, although no food trader should be ashamed to show his customers behind the scenes. If there are those who are not prepared to co-operate there is the law, but we try in our dealings with the traders to keep the law in the background.

Milk and Dairies.

Number of distributors with premises in the Borough	9	}	11
Number of distributors with premises outside the Borough	2		
No. of T.T. Dealers	.....		5
No. of Pasteurisation Plants	.....		2
No. of samples taken of Designated Milks	.....		48
No. of consumer samples for biological tests	.....		4
No. of inspections made during the year	.....		83

Two Notices were served under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring occupiers of Dairies to carry out works necessary to the premises to comply with the Regulations.

48 samples of Tuberculin Tested milks on sale in the Borough were taken to ensure that the conditions of the licences were complied with. 11 samples failed to reach the prescribed standard. These milks were produced outside the area, and on the occasion of each failure the matter was taken up with the local retailer and with the local authority concerned.

Ice Cream.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale (three only manufactured during the year)	.....	.....	5
Number of premises registered for sale only			31
Premises from which ice cream is sold, but exempt from registration		.....	6
Inspection of premises	.....	.....	105
Number of Samples	.....	.....	78

Of the samples 61 (78%) were placed in Provisional Grades one and two. 17 (22%) failed, i.e. Grades three and four. Nine failures out of 22 samples were of local manufacture. The Council will be aware that the test used for these ice cream samples is not a statutory test. It is a test which shows provisional grades of bacterial cleanliness. Should an ice cream consistently fail to reach grades one and two it is regarded as indicating defects of manufacture or handling which call for further investigation. The Minister is not satisfied that there is any test reliable enough to justify its use as a legal test, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence.

Inspections of premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold indicate that conditions are steadily improving. There is an increase too, in the sale of wrapped ice cream. The sale of loose ice cream is open to a number of objections. Germs and dirt in the air can often enter the ice cream, and the spoons and servers are not possibly sterilised as frequently as they should be. Wrapped ice cream, on the other hand, is not exposed to the air for long periods, and the risk of contamination is considerably less than in the case of the loose product.

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